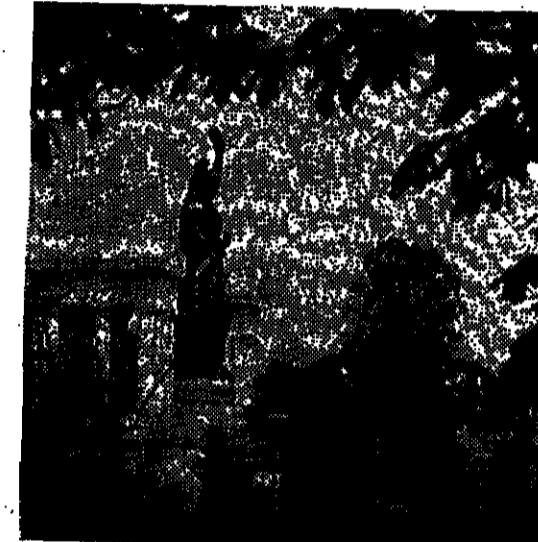


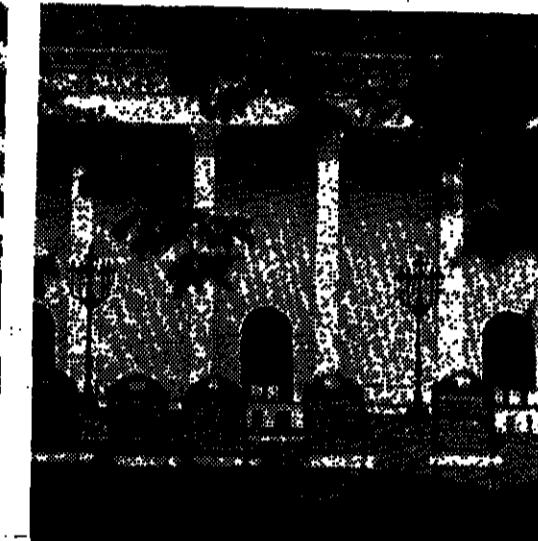


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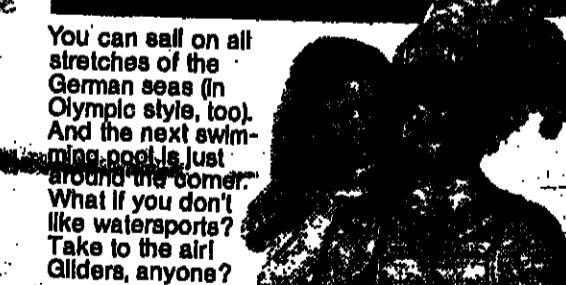
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GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly supplement is included with this issue.

official view on the future of the new Treaty is advocated in no uncertain terms.

The men who have changed their minds not, by any manner of means, important figures. It would be wrong to accuse them of anti-Soviet sentiment, though. The motives behind their change are rather different.

Once the Treaty was signed, Bonn incorporated it in the Eastern policy package, where it is now firmly tied to

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 29 April 1971  
10th Year - No. 472 - By air

C 20725 C

## Impatient Warsaw chafes at the Berlin bit

Handelsblatt

What changes have taken place in Polish foreign policy? None, Warsaw invariably replies, answer at the ready. The change of government at the end of last year had nothing to do with foreign affairs.

Indeed, shortly before his dismissal Wladyslaw Gomulka scored a major foreign policy success in concluding with Bonn an agreement confirming the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier, something long felt desirable.

The Treaty was only signed four months ago yet already there are aspects to it that do not quite tally with the Polish foreign policy picture before the New Year.

Josef Cyrankiewicz, at that time Polish Premier, intimated to Chancellor Brandt at the signing of the Treaty that Poland would prefer it not to be ratified prior to ratification of the Treaty between Bonn and Moscow.

Officially there have been no changes in this line of argument and public pronouncements by prominent Polish politicians still toe the Cyrankiewicz line.

Behind the scenes, though, other views are voiced. The diametrical opposite of

### IN THIS ISSUE

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The Paris view to Britain's EEC entry still obscure

ARMED FORCES Page 4

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Government presents new educational reforms

AVIATION Page 12

Short-haul VFW 614 rolls out on schedule

MOTORING Page 13

£4 million electric cars on the roads by 1980

In future they are to enter into normal relations with one another and base their decisions from one instance to the next solely on specific interests and financial considerations.

It is no longer mainly a matter of the Sahara petroleum. The increase in price and the 51-per-cent take-over of French firms without appropriate recompense have merely been the immediate cause of a breakdown that could be said to have been foreseen in advance but not credited by President Pompidou until the last moment.

At the same time Paris is doing its best to discredit Algeria in the eyes of the World Bank and Washington. Algeria is in the process of negotiating an important natural gas agreement with the United States.

Technological and cultural co-operation between the two countries is to continue for the time being but mutual trust has gone by the board and although the 500,000 Algerians working in France are remaining there on sufferance Algeria has been given to understand that this agreement too cannot be renewed.

On assuming office M. Pompidou talked in terms of a new plan for the Mediterranean in which Algeria was to occupy a key role. Nothing has since been heard of the idea and the severance of the special ties between the two countries puts end to it.

France's withdrawal from Algeria creates a new situation in the western Mediterranean. The two superpowers have gained in importance.

The crucial reasons for French strategy and tactics in recent years were not only petroleum and natural gas but also, to say, mainly, Algeria's strategic position on the southern flank of Western Europe and as a focal point in the Mediterranean.

The growing number of Soviet experts and technicians in Algeria is an indication that France's former colony is going its own way. The natural gas talks with the United States show that President Bourguiba by no means intends to commit himself irreversibly to one side or the other.

A new leaf has been turned over – not only in relations between Paris and Algiers but in the entire western Mediterranean.

Robert Hertz  
(Hannoversche Presse, 17 April 1971)



### Music in Bonn

Joan Kennedy appeared in Bonn with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as the narrator in a performance of Prokofieff's *Peter and the Wolf*. She was joined the following day by her husband, Senator Edward Kennedy. They were entertained in Bonn by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his wife, Mildred.

(Photo: dpa)

sounded fairly reasonable Warsaw will have been glad to have been of assistance.

Nothing could be more in line with the intentions of certain circles in Warsaw than to 'link' out a settlement on Berlin to be within closer reach than is really the case.

The longer the preliminaries take, the more impatient and irritated the Poles will grow. Warsaw has, when all is said and done, attached certain hopes to the Treaty, specifically hopes of a financial nature, and certain circles in Warsaw reckon they are being done out of their due.

Disappointment at not having made as much progress or gained as many advantages from the Treaty with Bonn as had been hoped may well gain increasing support.

Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsblatt, 19 April 1971)

## France and Algeria end special relationship

Following twenty months of fruitless negotiations France and Algeria have brought to an end the preferential treatment they have accorded each other since the Elysee agreement of 1962.

In future they are to enter into normal relations with one another and base their decisions from one instance to the next solely on specific interests and financial considerations.

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Robert Hertz

(Hannoversche Presse, 17 April 1971)

## ■ ARMED FORCES

## Unna captains affair puts the cat among the brass hat canaries

DIE ZEIT

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has gagged the thirty Army captains of the Seventh Armoured Division in Unna who published a statement deplored certain aspects of the armed forces.

But they still found enough spokesmen who turned the affair into the latest Bundeswehr crisis within a week of the statement's publication.

Party politics dominate the affair both in the Bundestag and the press. The controversy may eclipse the main issue about which the officers rightly complain and in which they could be given help, at least in the long term.

Opposition to the government both within and without the Bundestag views the Unna memorandum less as a demand to create better training conditions for the troops than a welcome opportunity to discredit the army's political leadership in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of members of the armed forces themselves.

Friedrich Zimmermann, the Christian Social Union chairman of the Defence Committee, spread great unease recently in the Bundestag debate on security.

He was the first person to 'link' the general survey of the armed forces that has become known as the Schneiders Paper with the captains' statement and state that their motives and demands were identical.

Zimmermann said that as the "new political leadership had rejected the survey wholesale for party political reasons"

the same questions were now being raised at company level by the officer corps.

The 1969 study set out to answer the question of how an army condemned to a lack of history could be given some binding sense of tradition, how the Fatherland could be given the necessary interpretation as a moral value and how obnoxious publications media could be persuaded to explain to the population the defence role of the armed forces as the traditionalists in the service would like.

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The points made by a group of lieutenants in 1970 were also raised once again during the debate but it was not asked what representative they were of the mass of officers beneath the rank of captain.

The Opposition spokesman acted as a mouthpiece of previous controversy in the press, stating that the lieutenants' statement on freedom of opinion in the armed forces had been praised by the Minister.

Zimmermann said that as the "new political leadership had rejected the survey wholesale for party political reasons"

visional commander's order to treat it as no more than an internal matter are the consequences of this freedom of opinion.

Unfortunately Helmut Schmidt has not explained the basic difference between the points made by the lieutenants and the captain at Unna that demands different treatment.

The lieutenants stated concisely what they understood by an officer's career and how they would like the leadership to think of it. They looked at their profession rationally as a "hard job". The definition may meet with disapproval but it was only a contribution toward a general discussion on the issue.

The captains on the other hand linked their complaints concerning the service with serious political attacks against the Bundeswehr leadership. By disregarding military discipline, they tried to force the Minister to negotiate with them.

They will get their wish. But they would be advised to examine their statement beforehand and decide which points are defensible and which indefensible.

Are the aims of integrating the modern soldier into society and raising his fighting potential to the best possible level really mutually exclusive, with the result that one can only be achieved at the cost of the other?

The duty of a soldier to defend his country with his life no longer gives him any professional privilege "sui generis" in times of peace. But he would have the privilege in a future war of dying with a weapon in his hand while civilians would meet their death unarmed.

There is no other honest means for military commanders in the West to educate their troops than by appealing to the point of view that it is worth living in our State and social order, that it is,

working to eliminate the causes of political and social discord.

The conscientious objectors give a whole list of ways they could help in this respect. They could work in kindergartens and day nurseries, help with school work in poor areas (a very high proportion of conscientious objectors hold the Abitur school-leaving certificate), or take care of foreign workers, the handicapped or prisoners in need of rehabilitation.

But this sociological sphere is to remain closed to them although they have, as Hans Iven, the man responsible for their work, says, done excellent work in hospitals and nursing homes.

A statement by the hospitals' association shows that not all the opportunities offered have yet been exhausted. The present number of 2,600 places for conscientious objectors in hospitals could easily be increased to over five thousand.

Does Bonn fear that extending the range of work done by the replacement service could make it more attractive than the armed services even if the chance of not being called upon to do the alternative work is considerably reduced?

Some conscientious objectors doubtless include this shortage of places into their calculations when refusing military service. There is still a good chance of not being called up into the replacement service, at any rate a far better chance than of not being conscripted into the armed forces.

But there can be no accurate proof that the mass of conscientious objectors inwardly reject the obligations placed upon

## REVIEW

## invalidating Munich Agreement presents international problems

however, challenged by hostile power and can only be preserved if troops prepared to fight to defend it.

In view of the scepticism of younger generation this is certainly difficult and at times apparently impossible task. It is much more difficult than any form of ideological education practised in the past and practised today in the enemy camp.

It is easier to fight against inferior than for freedom.

(DIE ZEIT, 2 April)

**Bundeswehr C-in-C calls for more science in military training**

Speaking to industrialists in S

Ulrich de Maizière, command

chief of the armed forces, has said

the Bundeswehr must provide its

At the beginning of the new Ostpolitik

this seemed to be one of the easiest

problems to solve. It may now prove to

be the most difficult of all.

Czechoslovakia and the Federal Re

public would be able to agree on a treaty

renouncing the use of the threat of force

within two days. But declaring the 1938

Munich Agreement to be invalid from the

very beginning raises an almost insoluble

problem.

Czechoslovakia's claim that the Agree

ment signed in Munich on 29 September

1938 transferring the Sudetenland from

Czechoslovakia to the German Reich came

into being because of threats and comp

ulsion is doubtlessly correct.

We know today that Hitler intended to

smash Czechoslovakia shortly after the

Anschluss with Austria. Konrad Henlein's

Sudeten German Party allowed itself to

be used by Hitler to spread National

Socialist policy.

Fighter pilots, tank commanders, boat

captains, radar operators, engineers and

heads of supply depots would judge their performance according

varying criteria.

These varying criteria must be ed

to the public to make them

aware of the true situation and in

recruitment.

(Handelsblatt, 13 April)

count on the Western states' sympathy for his demand to include all Germans in one State, as long as they lived in countries directly bordering on the German Reich.

The illusion was still ripe that he would

be satisfied as soon as he had achieved his

aim. Step by step he gained the support of

Italy, France and Great Britain where

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was

pursuing a consistent policy of appease

ment. In the end Czechoslovakia had to

bow to the pressure of the major Euro

pean powers. Only the Soviet Union

stood aloof.

For Czechoslovakia, the Munich Agree

ment was the beginning of the end. After

the cessation of the Sudetenland she was

mercilessly exposed to German pressure.

On the home front, differences between

Czechs and Slovaks increased.

Six months later, in March 1939, Hitler

managed to bring about the end of

Czechoslovakia. While Slovakia became

an autonomous State and a satellite of

the Reich, German troops occupied the

Czech parts of the country that were

declared a protectorate of the Reich.

This further course of history shows

why the Munich Agreement has become a

trauma for Czechoslovakia.

During the Second World War the

exiled Czech government in London

under Eduard Benes did all it could to

force an annulment of the Munich Agree

ment by the Western powers that had

been party to it.

The Czechs viewed this as the only way

to ensure the resurrection of a Czechoslo

vak State. They did not only want to win

back the Sudetenland but also wanted to

restore the unity of Czechs and Slovaks

that had been broken as a result of the

Munich Agreement.

German invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. It was then that Hitler obviously violated the terms of the Agreement.

If it annulled the Agreement from this date, the Federal Republic would find itself in harmony with the Western powers who declared it invalid during the Second World War, though not ex tunc.

There would be difficult legal problems in this case too and solutions are possible. The Sudeten Germans would not agree to a solution of this type. They still want to retain the chance to return to their former home in the future.

But contrary to a lot of supposition it is not the demands of the Sudeten Germans that is preventing the government from fulfilling Czech demands for ex tunc annulment.

It is the general principles of international law that present an insurmountable obstacle. There is no doubt that the Munich Agreement was legally recognised by all States involved even though it was a result of pressure.

If Czech demands were met, international law would be subject to the greatest insecurity. A move of this type would mean that any State wishing to withdraw from an international treaty could claim that it had stood under pressure at the time of signing.

Few international treaties are signed without pressure of some type. In recent times for instance many States signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty because they were under a certain pressure. Does this mean that they will be able to revoke this treaty at a later date?

As the Federal Republic, unlike Hitler's Reich, takes its international obligations seriously it cannot agree to annul the Munich Treaty ex tunc. All political sides are agreed on this point.

The Federal Republic long ago satisfied Czechoslovakia's claims by declaring that it would not use the Munich Agreement as a basis for territorial demands. By annulling the Agreement from March 1939, it would be taking an important step forward. But beyond this point its way is blocked.

(Wolfgang Wagner)

possible. This was first carried out against

Bethmann Hollweg in 1913 though without any real results.

An autocratic Kaiser such as Wilhelm II may have been unwilling to admit it, but in practice the head of state was unable to rule without the support of the Reichstag in this constitutional system — unless martial law was proclaimed — and the elected body could not act without or against the monarch.

Bismarck's constitution had constructive progressive features. General suffrage forced the member states to consider how long they could or would adhere to antiquated electoral systems based on taxes, property and education.

The Federal Council or Bundesrat gradually lost its influence while the parliament gained in importance especially as the liberal and left-wing parties gained a majority in the last elections held in 1912, thus forcing the conservative ruling classes in the Reichstag into Opposition.

The last government of the Imperial period — that of Chancellor Prince Max of Baden in 1918 — already governed according to the ideas of a liberal, left-wing coalition, the Reichstag "Inter-Party Committee" consisting of a number of parliamentarians, including Majority Social Democrats.

This, like the parliamentary reform of the constitution, came to late. But when the founders of the Republican constitution, came to late. But when the founders of the Republican constitution set to work in 1919 they suddenly discovered many positive features in the much-maligned Bismarckian constitution.

(DIE WELT, 10 April 1971)

## Conscientious objectors give

## Bonn a major headache

working to eliminate the causes of political and social discord.

The conscientious objectors give a

whole list of ways they could help in this

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## ■ PUBLISHING

## Simplicissimus - the satirical magazine to top them all

Albert Langen of Cologne was a wily, impulsive man who, as the youngest of five brothers and sisters, had inherited one million Marks and did not know quite what to do with the money.

In or around 1893 he turned up in Paris. Eager for fame and pleasant company, he joined the Bohemians on the Montmartre - this type of life flourished at the height of the *belle époque* - painted and wrote to prove himself worthy of entry into their society but mainly became known and loved for his fine art.

He lost a lot of money in the process until a well-meaning French friend advised him that, if his desire to see his name printed on a book's title page was so strong, he would do better to stop writing his own books and print those of people who were able to write more profoundly and which would sell.

Young Albert saw the logic of this advice, founded the Albert Langen publishing concern and changed his company. In Paris the gods mixed with the mortals. Langen got to know such well-known people as Björn Björnson, later to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Indeed he knew Björnson so well that he was allowed to marry his youngest daughter Dagny.

He dined with Knut Hamsun, Henrik Ibsen, Georg Brandes, Emile Zola, Anatole France and Marcel Proust and won the German publishing rights for their books.

Langen went to work with enthusiasm. He published the book after book until he realised that it was difficult for a German publishing house based in Paris to deal with its customers.

He therefore returned to Germany,

going first to Leipzig. After growing tired of being cold-shouldered by the local competition he moved to Munich where he got along more easily.

Langen had a real sense of presentation and came up with the idea of providing books with colourful illustrated dust covers to replace the largely neutral ones that had previously been used.

This scheme proved a great success and though everybody soon copied the idea it was Langen who first developed it to a fine art.

A designer by the name of Thomas Theodor Heine proved to be particularly subtle and imaginative in this work. He was six years older than Langen, was born in Leipzig, had learnt to draw at the Düsseldorf academy and finally chose to live in Munich.

An idea was crystallising in the minds of the two men, though they did not know what. It took on its final shape when Langen heard that Otto Erich Hartleben and Maximilian Harden intended to start a satirical periodical. Harden had already picked a title - *Simplicissimus*.

Langen set to work. He offered Hartleben the post of editor-in-chief but this was rejected. Harden too declined on the grounds that he had enough to do with his *Zukunft*.

Langen himself took over the control of the periodical and announced: "Forcefulness, naturalness and true freshness will be more to *Simplicissimus*' liking than pathological fear or a painfully nervous art. Where a poet or artist criticises the hypocritical attitude toward grievances and social evils, *Simplicissimus* will applaud with all the more joy if the artist does not thereby forget his art!"

Langen had formed a temporary staff for the periodical by using a lot of money and even more persuasion. The first issue appeared on 4 April 1896, a Saturday. Langen recklessly printed half a million copies in the naive belief that sellers would rush through the streets shouting their wares as he had seen them do in Paris. But this was illegal in Germany. The magazine had to be used as wrapping paper. The publishing house estimated that little more than five hundred copies were sold. Langen did not lose heart. The periodical had been born. It should now cling to life, flourish and acquire the special differentiating character that it still lacked.

The price of ten pfennigs was too low and scarcely covered expenses. Langen, a rich man only on the surface, approached his moneyed relations. He stood his ground, worked even harder and increased the teamwork amongst his staff.

His best man was and remained Thomas Theodor Heine who created the symbol of the red bulldog. Heine had once been a light cartoonist in popular flyers, cultivating harmless jests about fat pugs and forgotten umbrellas.

But now he suddenly revealed himself to be a first-rate satirist and critic whose cartoons and articles were extremely biting and powerful.

He did not try to create a monopoly for himself on the periodical but brought in other highly-talented cartoonists,



A cartoon by E. Schilling in *Simplicissimus*, 1924, from a dream and the play of thoughts.

(From 'Facsimile Querschnitt' den *Simplicissimus* Scherz Verlag. Behind the colour poetry and imagination of the scurrilousness of his work there is the though indulging in different types of the ineffable, the incalculable moulded them into the team.)

These included Eduard Thöny, in which the most contradictory elements subtle detail has not been erased and life and death are no longer before or since, Bruno Paul with his separated from each other.

outline, Freiherr von Reznick. In a biography by John Russell the gallant charm and Wilhelm Schröder of Max Ernst is called the story of incurable Romantic.

But it was Albert Langen himself from the Rhineland let himself be led by attracted the greatest master of his infinite imaginative "sister, the muse cartoonist's trade. While visiting his confusion, the hundred-headed woman" Norwegian home in 1902, he came on excursions into the land of fabulous young Olaf Gulbransson and de Salmis, mythical plants and awe-inspiring wonder like no other artist.

For the artistic wizard of the twentieth century there was never any lack of European fantasy. And in effect Ernst

The imagination and exemplary exploration, ideas and visions whose brutal penetration is only made tolerable by concealed humour and detached irony.

For instance in 1934 he described the

(Kinder Nachrichten, 31 Marz)

## Armand Gatti's *Rosa Kollektiv* premiere in Kassel fails to combine drama and agitation successfully

students from Strasbourg, Black Panthers, the Major who murdered her and today's television presenter.

They all try to carry out their task - though without success. It is the playwright's plan to take dialectic advantage from their failure - he wishes to rouse the public to action.

Armand Gatti only suggests this indirectly. He presents the audience with the impossibility of finding a play whose truth content would be binding on all those involved. He suggests that things must be manipulated, both on the stage as off it.

Gatti tries to express this more radic-

ally and more complicatedly with that obscurity and unintelligibility can in successive play. His *Birth* two years later has a paralysing effect.

They all try to carry out their task - though without success. It is the playwright's plan to take dialectic advantage from their failure - he wishes to rouse the public to action.

But *Rosa Kollektiv* on the other hand fails to reach the point of non-recognition, completely ineffective. Its form is what also means that the information it

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## ■ EDUCATION

## Government presents new educational reforms

BY STATE SECRETARY HILDEGARD HAMM-BRÜCHER

A nation's intellectual and cultural background is reflected in its views on education. The structure and content of an education system reveal what a society thinks of itself. Seen in this light, educational policy in the Federal Republic has become the yardstick by which to measure the credibility of our constitution, Basic Law, that was drawn up in 1949. In ready realisation of the need for a change for the better,

Wilhelm von Humboldt, the man behind the idea of the German university, created the ideal of a Classical education that was subsequently copied by many other nations.

It is his later imitators who must be given the rather dubious credit for having caused the structure and content of Humboldt's educational ideal to be preserved right up to the present day, despite all attacks and other events.

At the beginning of their protest movement the young academic generation summed up the situation disrepectfully though apily by claiming that the mustiness of a thousand years lay beneath professorial gowns.

Goethe once said on behalf of the German people that politics was a loathsome ditty that the uninitiated should not be allowed to ponder over.

This idea of education has caused the splendour and misery of the German people, the full extent of which still remains unclear up to the present day.

It has led to the great scientific and intellectual achievements on the one hand and, on the other, the political ignorance that resulted in National Socialist perversion.

A small number of people had a monopoly on education. The vast majority of the population had to make do with an elementary education provided by a socially degraded teaching staff that taught them as much arithmetic, reading, writing and religion as was thought necessary for them to become hard-working, dutiful and obedient subjects.

As we know, this undemocratic education system became a tool of National Socialist ideology and upbringing as did all other branches of life.

After the total collapse of the Nazi regime we first experienced a period of self-criticism and pondered over the connection between the social order and the aims of our education system.

During these years many promising starts in the right direction were made but there was no purposeful new beginning. Schools and universities were not radically reformed and no educational priorities were set as life began to return to normal in our country.

When the education system was built up again, the same structures were taken over. That meant that religion once again split primary school children and the school situation tended to worsen, especially outside towns and cities.

There was great public alarm at the beginning of the sixties, when comprehensive material was put forward to show what had been neglected by education policy in the Federal Republic. Statistics forecast an inevitable educational disaster in this country.

Demands for equality of opportunity and fair treatment for children of all social levels became the main driving force of an educational reform movement that has caused a real change of thought in the past six years, despite deep-set

conservative ideas on the subject of education and, recently, has led to corresponding action.

In its 1970 Education Report the government outlined the basic principles for the future expansion of the educational system.

The disadvantages facing children from uneducated families must be overcome in order to ensure equality of opportunity. This end will be served by elementary education which aims at helping the physical, intellectual, mental and social development of individual children of pre-school age.

The evening-out of opportunity and the help given to individual children will continue in later school life. The school system divided into elementary school, secondary modern and high school and originally based on class principles will be replaced by a graded school system with specialisation and streaming after a child's sixth year of schooling.

Furthermore the traditional differentiation between popular and academic education must be ended. Until the end of their compulsory period of schooling all children will enjoy a general education based on the same academic principles.

Schools must no longer act as a distribution centre for career opportunities, or not at this stage at least. There is already a fair amount of agreement today that a large number of experiments concerning comprehensive schooling will be carried out in the next few years.

What is more, I am certain that after the trial period comprehensive schooling will cease to be a bone of contention between the parties — in ten to fifteen years' time at the latest.

The next section of reforms in what is known as the Second Secondary Stage is equally as important:

The traditionally incompatible worlds of the apprentice, who is trained for a particular profession, and the high school pupil who is educated for further study are no longer as rigidly separated as was once the case.

Apprentices are obviously the poor relations of education policy in this country and need today, and will do in future, a general education and specialised career training. The widened field of fostering talent now recognises career training to be of equal value as the principle of equality of opportunity is maintained.

It is already agreed unanimously today that "further organised learning", "contact studies", political education and general education for teachers, technicians, housewives and doctors are necessary if the education system is to keep up with the rapid changes in this field and the demands they make.

Finally, there is the question of whether all these ambitious plans and ideas can be put into practice.

Social reforms have already proved one hundred per cent successful. The Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard once said, "True reform always means making life more difficult for oneself and taking on an extra burden."

This is a good description of the government's present efforts. Within the

experimental schools will provide practical experience and allow teachers accustomed to new teaching methods, learning and working processes, to develop their individual methods more accurately.

The main concern in the upper sphere is to link the measures for planned accelerated and rationalised expansion and structural reform of studies with those for reform of studies.

Otherwise there would be some confusion in the younger generation that the State would be compelled to devote themselves entirely to their academic work at their financial worries would be eliminated.

This year the central government plans to take over ninety per cent of the costs resulting from the proposed law. Central government participation will be cut to 10 per cent in future years.



Hildegard Hamm-Brücher  
(Photo: Archiv/J. H. Darchinger)

Republic has its own specific and justified causes on top of the general worldwide reasons. Universities on their own are obviously incapable of reforming studies, teaching, science and the operation of learning.

University reform today is therefore initially no more than a determined attempt to exist in the war on two fronts against indefatigable conservatives and radical beliefs and, while under fire from both sides, to build a new university system stone by stone. The first measures are:

— Legislation to introduce and pass university reform,

— Planning and rationalising the university construction programme,

— The democratic participation of all groups of members in self-administration,

— The reorganisation and support of university research and the fostering of a new academic generation.

— And a start to the reform of studies taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the technical media.

The fourth and final stage of a democratic education system has only attracted public attention in recent years — further education for adults will achieve unlimited importance if the principle of equality of opportunity is maintained.

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## ■ THE ECONOMY

## Stagflation may hit us in 1972 - but all forecasts are unreliable

Everyone was mistaken, or almost everyone. Perhaps there are experts here and there who insist that they provided accurate forecasts for this year's economic developments but most are ready to admit that their forecasts for 1971 were wrong.

Last autumn there was a general belief that there would be clear signs of economic stagnation in April 1971. At the start of the year nearly all forecasts were pessimistic.

The predominant theme running through the statements of producers, economists, trade unionists and politicians was that it was only a question of whether there would be stagnation or recession in the course of the next twelve months.

Things have turned out quite differently. The first months of the new year have brought an economic growth rate that is scarcely down on that of the second half of 1970. There is full employment despite short-time working at a number of factories. There can be no talk of stagnation.

This unexpected development in the economic sphere shows once again that forecasts are more of an art than a science despite all the refined methods employed.

The 1971 Budget shows how quickly economic forecasts are followed by the reverse trend. When Alex Möller presented his draft Budget last July there was violent criticism about the proposed twelve per cent rise in expenditure.

Attacks came from his own ranks as well as from the Opposition.

The Finance Minister thought himself perfectly justified when in the autumn it was commonly forecast that trade was about to slacken.

But now there is no call for an inflationary Budget. Alex Möller is forced by the economic situation to warn his colleagues not to spend too much.

The stagnation feared has not materialised. Industrial production is on average six per cent higher than a year ago. The pre-Easter retail trade is booming - turnovers are expected to be ten per cent higher than this time last year. Share values have increased by almost twenty per cent since the beginning of January. Actually everyone could be satisfied, but neither consumers nor producers feel confident.

In recent weeks there has been a lot of foolish talk of an industrial conspiracy against the governing Coalition of Social and Free Democrats.

It cannot be denied that never before in the history of the Federal Republic have relations between the producers, or at least the associations representing them, and the government been under such a strain as they are today.

But it would be oversimplifying the issue to claim that this was due purely to the obvious distrust felt by economic bosses for a government headed by Social Democrats. Ministers such as Karl Schiller and Alex Möller enjoy the confidence of large sections of the economy.

A whole series of wrong decisions was needed to produce the present situation. The most serious factor was probably the activity of Young Socialists and other extreme groups within the SPD, though there was more talk than action here.

But this aroused increasing doubts as to whether the Social Democrats would in the long run think of themselves as the defenders of a market economy based on competition and private property.

Along with this worry, which is more concerned with the future, came growing

**DIE ZEIT**

unease about economic and financial policies.

For nine months Karl Schiller steered a zigzag course. Between the controversial upward revaluation of the Mark in October 1969 and the not less controversial decision about advance tax payments in July 1970 economic policy fluctuated between stop, go and wait and see.

As far as financial policy is concerned, there is probably no one today who can sort out all the innumerable announcements and denials about tax increases and tax cuts.

Everything Cabinet members and their party colleagues have been able to do to confuse all those concerned and make them uneasy has been done.

This game has obviously become popular and is being repeated again now that the memorandum of the special committee has been submitted. The Ministry of Finance is announcing alternative proposals which are followed by denials which are then interpreted.

The senselessness of claims that industry is trying to cause trouble for the Socialist-Liberal coalition by deliberately painting a dismal picture of the economic situation can be seen from the fact that the trades unions have been making more pessimistic statements in recent months than the Federal Industrial Association.

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ent mood, does not know how to spread optimism. Even the unexpectedly good development in the first few weeks did not end his belief that 1971 would see more fears than hopes. The Economic Affairs Minister did what he once scolded Chancellor Ludwig Erhard for — he travelled through the country preaching common sense.

Admittedly, Schiller knows what he is talking about. The continuation of the boom must not be allowed to mislead people to think that the economic problems causing us concern yesterday have today disappeared.

The reverse is true. All factors leading to a pessimistic view of the economic situation three months ago are still having their effect. Then as today:

Prices are rising. The cost of living rose 4.3 per cent in February, compared with February 1970, a new record level;

Profits of many firms are sinking or stagnating at a low level. Brokers reckon that the large chemical firms for instance will achieve in the first months of 1971 "at best" the yield of the poor final quarter of 1970;

Firms are less willing to buy new equipment or spend money on rationalisation or on extending to full capacity. Otto Wolff von Amerongen has said that capital investment threatens to break down under the pressure of high wages. Statistics show that orders received by firms during the past six months have been on average lower than the current turnover.

So far we have only won time and not solved any problems. That is also the reason why the Bundesbank has hesitated before lowering Bank rate and has adhered to its restrictive course — and why Karl Schiller is grateful for Karl Klasen's support.

*Dietrich Sid  
(DIE ZEIT, 9 April)*

### Cost inflation a threat to full employment

aim at completely stabilising prices but was intended only to reduce the rate of price increases. As economic fluctuation had increased in recent years, a boom in future would have to be checked earlier and more effectively.

This passage in the Bundesbank's annual report outlines the main worry of Europe, and currency policy last year and suggests the problems that will arise in future developments.

Speaking of the conflict between domestic requirements and events abroad, the Bundesbank stated that a deliberalisation of the movement of capital could not be taken into consideration as a solution as the Federal Republic was the only country to have kept the movement of capital free of all restrictions and felt that a particular responsibility was incumbent on it in this respect. The system of fixed rates of exchange on the other hand was "a fact", the report added.

There had also been no consideration of making currency decisions in the Federal Republic conform to United States policy, whose domestic problems are diametrically opposed to those here. The Bundesbank believes that a relaxation of credit restrictions based purely on considerations of foreign trade would have affected monetary values more than a partial loosening of restrictions in the form of foreign credit loans that was unavoidable under the given circumstances.

The rise in costs should be checked by economic policy. Wage increases awarded in recent weeks still lie above the rate recommended by the government.

And this rate, the report adds, did not

The concern in Bonn and Frankfurt is the same as three, nine or twelve months ago — if the inflationary wage spiral is checked, the government will not be able to carry out its promise to stabilise the situation.

Expressed in figures, production increased 3.5 per cent in 1970 while it rose by about fourteen per cent. Increases this year have not been ranging at around ten per cent, but the increase in productivity is also less.

Walter Hesselbach, the Chairman of the Board of the Bank für Gemeinschaft (Cooperative Bank), one of the most successful concerns owned by the if they are to be in a position to raise wages, states in his book what necessary investments. But the wages unions pursue in running their wage increases must sink considerably.

Stability will be achieved in 1971, Hesselbach considers union-run enterprises to be an autonomous instrument in such a policy. Otherwise, the competition and organisation.

Expressive policies will have to continue. They are, he says, pioneers of new, long time or be made even more socially desirable aims. Union-run enterprises will be stabilised in 1971.

Then the fears of Professor Rögen should provide more competition for the chairman of the economic and freedom for the consumer in a sphere mission, would become reality free from State influence.

result of the "distribution battle", Hesselbach foresees a gloomy future between management and unions, for private enterprise, basing his prophecy on Marx, Schumpeter and Galbraith:

This stagflation would probably be the result of a bourgeois based on accidents of market and inheritance."

Cooperative enterprises will gradually replace private firms. Altruistic and

humane aims will increasingly replace the incentive of profit.

The views put forward by Hesselbach on the economic side, the competitive, the

industry in the International Union Confederation (DGB) on all

points. But importance must be attached to this statement by an influential trade

in October 1969.

What is going to happen now? Heably everybody will subscribe to the words of Professor Claus Kähler, a member of the expert committee, that is completely free of parliamentary responsibility and parliamentary influence.

Hesselbach believes that cooperative enterprises should independently determine and pursue new social aims, es-

## LABOUR AFFAIRS

## Trade unionist calls for cooperative system

aim of liberty as we understand it at present.

Hesselbach does not come to this conclusion. He does not plead for an energetic policy of competition. Basing his views on Marxist models, he describes the trend toward concentration as unremitting and concludes that there should not be a revolutionary change but a slow, almost unnoticed replacement of the private economy by a cooperative system.

The functions of competition that no longer works because of increasing concentration would then be taken over by cooperative enterprises belonging to the trades unions or the public.

Hesselbach's idealistic views about the competitive conduct of cooperative ventures do not fit in with reality. There are a large number of cases of public enterprises abusing their market power to the detriment of their customers or contractors.

These statements have a strongly ideological ring about them. Hesselbach counters any objection by adding that it is irrelevant whether the common good is actually achieved and what aims the head of an enterprise pursues on individual issues.

Accordingly, it does not matter what cooperative ventures do on the market or what they do with their profits. The decisive factor is the enterprise's intention.

As cooperative ventures always act in accordance with the common good, Hesselbach claims that they need not be subject to the control of competition.

Economic enterprises have been formed for a purpose. One of the main aims is a good and cheap supply of goods while bearing in mind aspects of social welfare and affluence. In the economy as a whole the decisive factor is that these aims are achieved as well as possible whereby the aims of the individual branches of industry are important only in so far that they do not run contrary to the aims of the economy as a whole.

Hesselbach is obviously annoyed by the fact that profits go into private pockets. He recognises that the desire for profit in sufficient competition leads to economic freedom, high productivity and good supply but adds that the public interest is only secondary in private enterprise.

It is well-known that a consistent policy of competition and laws passed by the State to set out the conditions for industrial activity correspond most closely with the aims of the economy as a whole and of social welfare as well as the

*Professor Walter Hämmerlin  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 6 April 1971)*

## Government's economic pundits debate wealth distribution

quickly than in most comparable countries.

The second result is that the per capita share of wage and salary-earners in the national income has decreased despite an absolute increase in incomes. While the proportion of workers and employees in the total working population rose from 68.5 to almost 82 per cent since 1950, their share of the national income only increased from 58.6 to 65.2 per cent.

Up to now the trade unions have not shown that they are at all prepared to make more modest wage demands in view of this danger. Neither the warnings of Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller nor the Bundesbank's threat to continue its restrictive policies until common sense has returned to wages policy have so far caused the trade unions to become more reasonable.

Despite all talk of inflationary wages policy the unions could for more than two years be persuaded to accept sensible solutions. Unlike their colleagues in neighbouring countries they always bore in mind the interests of the economy as a whole, the stability of the Mark and the international competitiveness of this country's industrial products.

The first result of this is that the Federal Republic is still a haven of stability compared with most of the other industrial countries. Labour conflicts and the unpleasant consequences have been rare. At the same time real wages and the standard of living have risen more

share in the growth of affluence. The more workers share in general affluence, the more superfluous become struggles between management and labour for a better distribution of wealth.

The only thing Bonn has come up with up to now is little more than encouragement to save. The staff only have a real share of productive capital in a few progressive firms — and it is always the firms that have taken the initiative.

But what Bertelsmann, Pierot, Behrens and some other firms have done is no more than a drop in the ocean. As long as Bonn does not pass the legislation necessary to enable all employees to participate in their firm's profits, there is no chance of a satisfactory solution to the battle for the distribution of wealth.

In view of this it is no wonder that the unions are becoming less and less inclined to be the only body to foot the bill in pursuance of stability.

Another reason for this growing disinclination is the fact that union officials fear their members' anger. Workers here have already shown very impressively that they can carry out their own battle for better wages and conditions, like their colleagues in Britain, France or Italy. The fact that the formula of inflationary wages policy has also failed there is another story.

We are already paying for what was neglected in the past. We shall be receiving an even higher bill during the next few years for what is being neglected today. The battle for the distribution of wealth will certainly assume a much harsher character — to the detriment of all involved.

*Michael Jungblut  
(DIE ZEIT, 2 April 1971)*

strikes and inflation, the result of wage increases lying far above the growth of productivity, benefit nobody and harm all.

It is also high time that a legal framework was set up for firms who wish

their staff to have a share of the profits. Today many of these concerns are faced by serious tax and welfare problems if they plan such a scheme. Here is a chance for the legislature to carry out a domestic reform that will not cost the taxpayer money.

## AVIATION

### Short-haul VFW 614 rolls out on schedule

The blue flash on a level with the cabin windows makes the fuselage longer and the minnow among commercial jets appear larger than it really is: 65 ft long, seating forty in the standard model, with a range of 400 miles and 18.6 tons take-off weight.

The VFW 614 is a small plane. The jumbo would take ten times its complement.

The first one is ready to roll out of the VFW-Fokker assembly hangar on the outskirts of Bremen airport, a memorable occasion comparable with the launching of a ship.

Ready? Well, not quite. Several dozen mechanics in blue overalls are more or less busy screwing on and off pieces of sheet metal. Components of one kind and another are lying around all over the place.

A matter of days before the premiere the 614 looks like a plucked chicken. There's no avoiding that, the engineers say. By eleven a.m. on 5 April everything will be alright.

"Only a matter of 500-odd million Marks," Rolf Stüssel, head of the 614 project calmly comments. In reality, of course, he and everyone else concerned with the project is more than a little proud that a manufacturer here has got a commercial aircraft off the ground again for the first time since the Second World War.

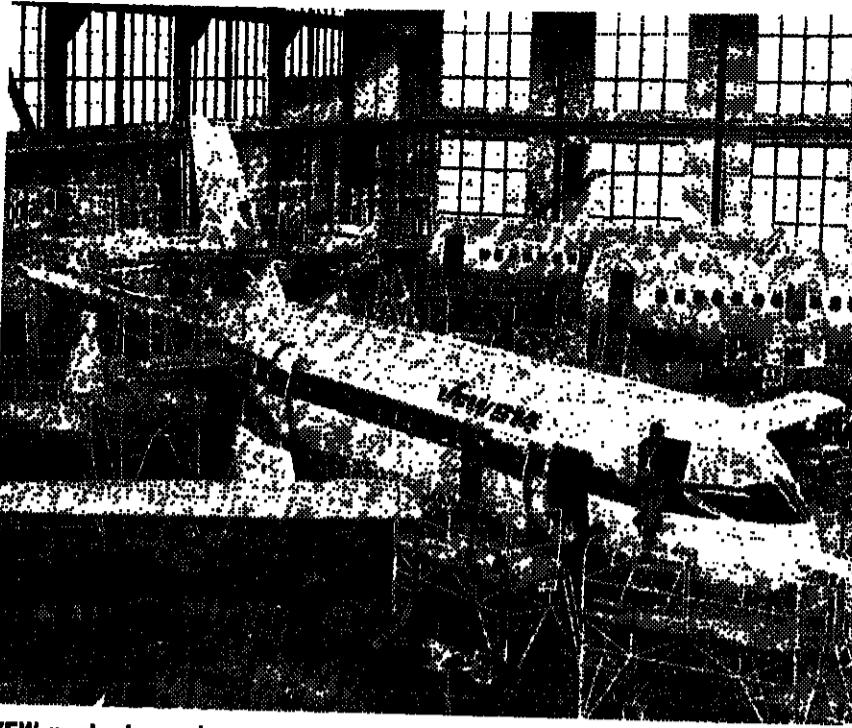
They are also, of course, a little astonished that the project has at long last reached completion, some eight years since the first scale-model wooden mock-up, twenty times smaller than the finished article, was exhibited at the Paris aviation salon.

Boeing, the world's largest manufacturer of commercial aircraft, with their headquarters in the far north-west of the United States took only two years to develop a mock-up of a short-haul aircraft twice the size - the Boeing 737 - from a wooden model into the real thing of steel and aluminium.

Boeing, by the way, have now run into difficulties because of a Senate decision against the construction of a supersonic transport plane.

"Development work proper and the construction of the prototype only took us two and a half years," bland 39-year-old Stüssel comments. The remainder, five and a half years, were spent in a

"We don't want to provide vacuum



VFW mechanics are here seen putting the finishing touches to the first assembly-line 614, this country's first commercial jet airliner.

(Photo: VFW-FOKKER)

political tug-of-war over the decision as to whether the aircraft should be built at all.

"We are on time," placards proclaim all over the factory with reference to the roll-out of the 614. Are they? In 1965 when the supervisory board of Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke, headed by Arno Seeger, at that financial director of Krupp's, decided to go ahead with the 614 it was scheduled to be marketed in 1969.

Rolf Stüssel, whose fast talk and accent leave the native listener in little doubt that he hails from Berlin, has staked his career on the future of the country's first commercial jet since 1963.

That was when he joined a team of engineers from the three aircraft manufacturers in the north of the country, Weserflug, Fokker-Wulf and Hamburger Flugzeugbau, who since 1961 had been engaged, under the direction of Martin Schrecker, on the development of a number of aircraft designs for both civilian and military purposes.

Their fourth design, the 614, was a jet transport for developing countries, a bush aircraft. It was intended to cost three million Marks and designed for use on grass airstrips in the South American jungle and the deserts of Australia.

Martin Schrecker designed jet engines mounted on the wings with the express aim of forestalling damage resulting from loose screws.

Rolf Stüssel has retained this basic principle even though the aircraft that rolled out of the hangar on 5 April has virtually nothing in common with the design originally conceived nearly ten years ago.

"We don't want to provide vacuum

cleaners for the runways," he says in defence of the unusual design.

The bush aircraft without even a pressurised cabin has evolved into an up-to-the-minute commercial aircraft with navigational aids and electronic equipment that compare well with those of a jumbo jet.

At nine million Marks it is three times more expensive than originally planned and is now primarily intended for the European and American markets.

VFW designers are particularly proud of the fact that the 614 would pay its way on domestic routes in this country even if only 57 per cent of seat capacity were used. Lufthansa's Boeing 737's need to fill 72 per cent of their capacity to be an economic proposition.

The project survived two mergers. In 1964 the two Bremen aircraft manufacturers merged to form VFW and five years later VFW and five years later VFW merged with Fokker of Holland to form the first supranational concern in the European aircraft industry.

The first setback occurred in 1965 when Lycoming, the American manufacturer, abandoned development work on the engine the VFW team had counted on. The US air force was no longer interested in the design.

Anxiety over the jet engines needed to fly the aircraft economically at low altitudes, an absolute necessity for the short-haul routes for which the project was designed, has continued ever since.

In 1965 the Bremen boffins persuaded Bristol Siddeley, the British engine manufacturers, to develop a suitable engine on the basis of a military design and sell it to power the 614 at a flat rate. Snecma of France cooperated on the venture.

It was not until 1967 that the Federal government in Bonn signed the agreement to go halves on the 200-million-Mark development costs of the engine. This amount was included as part of the offset payments agreement towards the foreign exchange costs of stationing the British Army of the Rhine in this country.

Three years later at a stage by which the first shell of the 614 had long since been assembled, in Bremen Whitehall again came knocking at Bonn's door demanding a further fifty million Marks because engine development costs had since increased to 300 million Marks.

Bristol Siddeley had meanwhile been taken over by Rolls Royce, who were now responsible for the 614's engine. The two governments seemed to be on the verge of agreement and the first engine was on its way from England to Bremen when the story of Rolls Royce going bankrupt broke.

Once again Bremen had every reason to worry about the prospects of ever receiving delivery of the engines required.

## MOTORING

### A million electric cars on the roads by 1980

#### Hannoversche Allgemeine

In the meantime the second jet for the first finished aircraft has been delivered and the official reception of Rolls Royce's business has an assurance that a further 100 engines will be delivered.

Over and above this the German manufacturers can only hope that the government will maintain production of Rolls Royce, now nationalised, and the engines rolling off the assembly lines provided that Bonn chips in.

In the course of time Rolf Stüssel developed what might be called his optimism about the future of the project as its prospects have wavered.

At Kettwig at the end of March partners to share the risk since it could not even underwrite half the development costs.

After much chopping and changing partners in the project are now in a position to share the risk.

Fairey of Belgium and Siebel,

the technical hitches ironed out can

be expected not only to be on the

market but also to cost little more to buy

years spent hoping that either the

North American Aviation or the RWE, who are mainly interested in States might participate in supplying the power for their joint

proved to have been wasted time.

When Bremen enquired among manufacturers whether they wanted to be

interested in joining forces on the

project, the answer was a story similar to that of the Volk

Seeger, at that financial director of

Krupp's, decided to go ahead with the

614.

Assuming that electric vehicles, be they

as they are, a million electric cars on the

roads by 1980

will be in use by 1980

## ■ ENVIRONMENT

## Bonn must be more specific about protection costs

**S**ewerage," said Johannes Popitz, Finance Minister in the early twenties, "is an expensive business." In those days communal hygiene and the sewage system was a relatively new development.

Dr Oscar Schneider, Bundestag member for Nuremberg, recalled this axiom in the Bundestag's first full-scale debate on environmental protection at the end of last year.

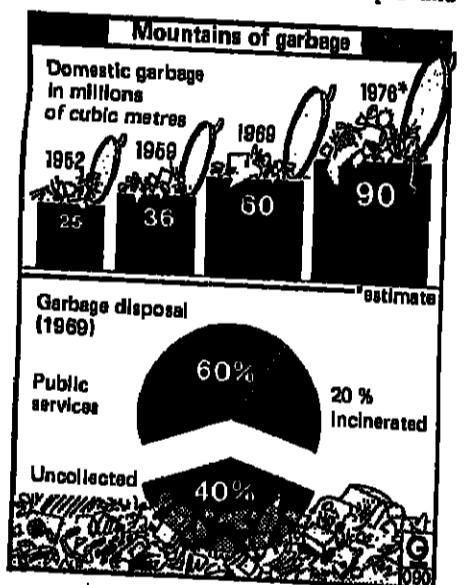
A member of several committees of the Association of Federal Republic Town Councils and a man well acquainted with the subject, Dr Schneider pointed out that if sewerage was an expensive business comprehensive, up-to-date environmental protection capable of development would be a good deal more expensive.

He hit the nail on the head. Splendid though environmental protection plans may be, they cost money, a great deal of money too.

Planners bandy about astronomical sums and the tax-payer is left with the uneasy feeling that sooner or later he will be called upon to foot the bill. He is, of course, not mistaken.

Chancellor Brandt only recently told the Bundestag that domestic reforms of which environmental protection forms a part will have to be paid for by everyone.

The Chancellor also cast hopes and



## Thirteen million Marks a year on R &amp; D

**M**ore money is urgently needed for environmental research, according to the Federal Republic Research Association (DFG). In a study recently published in Bonn the association states its intention of continuing to support environmental research to the best of its ability.

Over the last twenty years the DFG has invested more than 120 million Marks in environmental projects. The current allocation is roughly thirteen million Marks a year.

Science and technology alone cannot solve present and future environmental protection problems, the association feels.

"In many cases," the report comments, "Man's understanding of himself and acclimatisation to existing structures is a greater obstacle to the prevention and cure of environmental damage than the technological snags."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 March 1971)

## Atmospheric pollution Bill planned

The Environmental Protection Bill currently being drafted in a number of government departments provides for the construction of a network of pollution measuring stations in conurbations.

It is intended to provide detailed information on industrial, domestic and traffic pollution. The state of North Rhine-Westphalia commissioned a car exhaust survey for the Cologne area as long ago as 1969.

Home Secretary Hans-Dietrich Gen-

## STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

fears in a clear light, though. Progress can only be achieved step by step and this applies equally to environmental protection.

There can be no doubt that the danger Man faces from an environment he is increasingly throwing out of balance as civilisation progresses is considerable.

In the past much that could have been done to contain atmospheric and water pollution and combat noise has been left undone, but there is no cause for hysterics on the subject of the environment.

In recent months the general public has repeatedly been confronted with the problem. They have learnt what lies in store if we continue to turn a blind eye to environmental protection.

legislators' court after years of what has been gained if everyone is now aware of the problem. Shock therapy is often most effective. What now matters is to take the necessary action. Effective nation-wide legislation is a must if binding international agreements are to be reached.

A great deal, though by no means all, has been gained if everyone is now aware of the problem. Shock therapy is often most effective. What now matters is to ensure that the realisations reached are not consigned to oblivion and to do one's utmost to ensure that grim visions of the future do not become reality.

We must, as Professor Hempel of Kiel University puts it, progress from position midway between pain and sleep on the subject of environmental problems.

The Federal government has commissioned a comprehensive environmental protection programme that was originally to have been published in draft form this April.

The states clash with the Federal government in wanting to retain responsibility for nature conservancy and regional amenities but surely a compromise could be reached, particularly as first-rate work has been carried out in these sectors in a number of states.

There is little point in jeopardising the constitutional amendment needed to transfer environmental protection powers to the Federal government merely because agreement cannot be reached on nature conservancy.

At all events the Federal government must make it clear on what points it intends to take action so that the states have some idea what they are letting themselves in for. They, after all, will have to implement the legislation passed by the Bundestag in Bonn.

They were thinking in terms of total expenditure of at least 100,000 million Marks over the next decade but their estimates for individual items were extremely scanty and they were even less capable of reaching agreement on how to finance the programme.

Even so, their work remains worthwhile because they have drawn up a catalogue in detail that has yet to be equalled. Their proposals for countering atmospheric pollution and the pollution of rivers and lakes, for mastering mountains of garbage and taking effective action on noise abatement are also useful.

Any environmental programme, no matter what shape it eventually takes, can only be a framework. Laws must be passed and regulations issued to put its provisions into effect. The ball is in the

Hans-Jörg Sottorf  
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 April 1971)

schere's reply to a parliamentary question on the subject also reveals that a network of measuring stations is at present under construction in the Lower Main area.

It is intended to provide detailed information on industrial, domestic and traffic pollution. The state of North Rhine-Westphalia commissioned a car exhaust survey for the Cologne area as long ago as 1969.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 April 1971)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 March 1971)

## OUR WORLD

## Over-21s prefer waltz to beat



Major industrial plant such as this complex produces not only picturesque and poems but also effluent that is channelled unnoticed into nearby rivers and poisons Nature's water resources.

(Photo: J. H. W.

he thousand or so dancing instructors in this country, who between them teach 800,000-odd people a year to dance, recently held their 1971 conference in Mainz, starting the week with debates on social policy and ending with a World Cup of professional dancing.

Instructors, who consider themselves under obligation to teach not social dancing but dancing in society, have of late gained recognition by prominent officials on the strength of their work.

President Heinemann agreed to comply with the urgent requests of the dancing instructors association and present the world professional dancing champions, Helmut and Rudolf Trautz, with the Silver Laurel.

Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted in a message to the conference that "dancing schools today have nothing in common with the pomp and circumstance of their predecessors of long ago."

Her Genscher feels that dancing schools are places where young people can meet one another and ballroom dancing itself not a ceremonial social occasion but "closely related to sport."

Horst Ehmke, Minister at the Chancellor's Office, figures in the latest issue of a dancing magazine as the model of a dancing magazine as the model of a creative dancer. In raising both index fingers he is reckoned at least in the gesture of the hand to have anticipated the Chou Chou Kee, the latest in fashionable dances, as long ago as last summer.

Pictured in collar and tie dancing with a partner with midriff bare, Dr Ehmke is taken as an example to prompt the query:

"When will the men in Bonn adopt the leisure wear styles worn by the women?"

Mainz was not slow to suggest to the less imaginative dancers what the with-it ballroom dancer wears these days. Take this up-to-the-minute men's suit:

"It conforms with the requirements of a garment suitable for dancing insofar as

the back, cummerbund and knee are fully elastic. The back is lined with a net fabric and the suit has armpit pads."

The gent in this latest garb can dispense

himself on festive occasions with an easy

conscience should his female partner be wearing, say, a loosely-fitting dress with flowing parts in an unconventional design.

Instructors have commissioned a survey on what young people between the ages of sixteen and 24 feel about them. Single people without a steady partner, the survey reveals, dance less than couples who are going out together.

Sixteen- to twenty-olds may prefer to classical ballroom dances but young people over the age of 21 have a preference for the waltz.

A more seventeen per cent of young

people are particularly enthusiastic about

and a further eighteen per cent

reckon it is not bad. Except for the four

per cent who feel it is nonsense the

remainder have reservations of one kind

or another.

Dieter Lau

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1971)



## Novel playground

Thirty Berlin schoolchildren have awarded the latest playground novelty, a network of hawsers suspended from an aluminium framework, top marks as a spur to the imagination. The variety of games they can play as they clamber in and around, up, over and through this spider's web of hawsers is virtually unlimited.

(Photo: Molday/stern)

## Water pollution warrants stiff penalties

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bonn proposes in a fourth amendment to the Water Act to make the pollution of rivers a criminal offence.

Deliberate pollution of rivers, the water table already render offender liable to fines of up to 10 Marks and minor offences up to 10 Marks. But they have next to new imposed.

Poisoning spring water has been a serious crime since time immemorial for just as long. Man has once been awkward or poisonous garbage as waterways as a matter of course.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 April 1971)

## Homburg housewife earns by the hour for just listening

"They just have no one to talk to, neither family or workmates who are prepared to listen to their problems for even a matter of minutes. What they are looking for is someone who does not know everything better before they have even opened their mouths but is prepared to sit and listen."

Most of her clients are between thirty and forty, which only goes to show that old age pensioners are not alone in being lonely.

Young people under twenty have hardly put in an appearance and the few instances there have been have been apprentices and working youngsters rather than students or schoolchildren.

"Most people find it important to be able to escape from the cauldron of their thoughts. I am the person to whom they can let off steam without engaging in discussion."

Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 5 April 1971)

## Success breeds divorce

An alarmingly growing number of people whose problems are due to their professional progress have of late taken to consulting psychologists.

An increasing number of housewives are seeking marriage guidance because their husbands have left them after years of wedlock after achieving professional success.

The position they are in is characterised by specialists as that of the marriage crisis brought on by affluence.

Zürich psychotherapist Dr Andreas Hedi outlines the characteristic features of this newcomer among causes of broken marriages as follows:

The marriage is a success as long as the couple's financial situation remains below par. Suddenly the husband makes a professional breakthrough. Suddenly his wife is no longer good enough for him. He deserts her for a posy and the wife lands up on the psychologist's couch.

The help that can be given them, Dr Hedi concludes sadly, is almost bound to remain less than is might be.

Only extremely occasionally can the reasons for the break be resolved. In the crisis of affluence the husbands refuse to realise what has happened and at best (and by no means always) try to make amends by means of financial generosity.

"Often enough not even this is the case. They leave the financial side to adept solicitors who then try to legalise, as it were, what are in reality moral shortcomings."

No matter how great the initial temptation to lay the blame firmly at the husband's door may be the wives are to blame too. Hamburg psychologist Attila Szabo puts it like this:

"Most of these wives make the mistake of neglecting their husbands' jobs. They can no longer follow what is going on when their husbands achieve professional success and have increasingly complicated problems to solve."

"A secretary has a better idea of how to respond to the problems he encounters because she comes across them herself every day of the working week. She often knows more about the husband's worries than the wife does."

An additional factor, psychologists point out, is the drive and will to succeed that characterise men who make a success of their careers. To begin with they devote their energies to getting on in their chosen profession but once they reach a certain saturation point they put their energy and drive to other uses.

At times it is merely a matter of an unexpected urge to engage in sporting activities. The career man suddenly starts playing golf or yachting.

As a rule, though, he thinks in terms of fresh fields and pastures new in the world of sexual conquest — and the air of success he exudes attracts young women to no small extent.

Psychological tests have also revealed that the will to get on in business is fundamentally due to sexual motives. At bottom all men who want to get on in life have a desire to be a success with women.

Wives ought to think about their husbands' professional problems and be able to give him practical advice and encouragement. Ladislau Kuthy/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 April 1971)

Adm.	SA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT Z 5.—	Indonesia	Rs. 15.—	Malawi	11.4	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Af 10.—	AF 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.P.A. 30.—	France</td									